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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1824)

Name of Candidate	VIBHORE MENDIRATTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	1267413
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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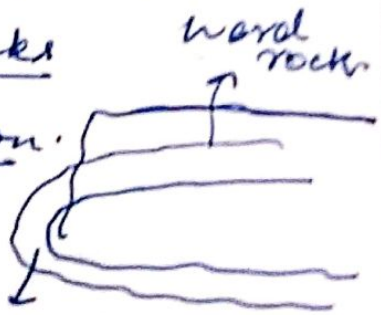
1. Explaining the concept of meandering, identify the various landforms associated with flood plains. (150 words) 10

विसर्प की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, बाढ़ के मैदानों से जुड़ी विभिन्न भू-आकृतियों को वर्णित कीजिए।

Meandering refers to the curves formed by a river in its flood plains. Meanders can be of two types -

1) Entrenched Meanders
can be formed by young rivers around hardened rocks
[eg]: Colorado region.



2) Meanders formed by deposition of activity of rivers [eg]: Ganga

Formation of depositional meanders

Presence of cracks + coriolis force ⇒ meanders

Fig: river cutting into crack

[Associated landforms]

1) Point bars and levees

point bars → horizontal deposition of silt at concave side

levees → along banks in outward fashion

2) River terraces → When river cuts its own flood plains

3) Deltas → when river meets sea
↳ well stratified

Hence a river forms various types of land forms.

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2. What is a cloudburst and what are its effects? Why are they more frequent in the Himalayan region? (150 words) 10

बादल फटना क्या है और इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? हिमालयी क्षेत्र में इनकी आवृत्ति अधिक क्यों है?

According to IMD ~~Cloudb~~ cloudburst are rainfall events with more than 100mm of rainfall in one hour and less than 20 Km^2 area.

Why more frequent in Himalayas

1) Strong winds carrying the moisture upwards → cloudburst

moisture carried instead of falling down

2) Moisture from → Western cyclonic disturbances, Bay of Bengal depressions

3) Water cycle amplification in the region because of global

warming.

4) Steep slopes allowing quick erosion

[Effects]

1) Heavy rainfall → flooding
→ landslides

[eg]: Kedarnath 2013 cloud burst

2) can cause glacial lake outflows (GLOFs)

3) damage to infrastructure

4) Loss of vegetation and soil erosion

5) Damming of rivers

To deal with cloudbursts a dense doppler radar network and canal management system of Copenhagen can be adopted.

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3. Volcanic eruptions are widely considered to be agents of destruction but they also have certain positive impacts on the people and landscape. Discuss. (150 words) 10

ज्वालामुखी विस्फोटों को व्यापक रूप से विनाश का कारक माना जाता है, लेकिन उनका लोगों और भूदृश्य पर कुछ सकारात्मक प्रभाव भी पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently the Tonga volcanic eruption caused the rise of ashes, and gases upto tropopause.

Volcanic eruptions refers to the outflow of magma from beneath the earth.

~~Agents of disaster~~

Agents of destruction
- high temperature magma → deaths of human and animals.
- pollution because of gases
- long terms → can cause global warming
- destroy wildlife, vegetation in path.

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[Positive impacts]

1) increase in soil fertility and soil formation in the long run.

2) Nutrient cycling in the ecosystem
[eg]: Phosphorous cycle.

3) Aerosols etc released can cause decrease in local weather

4) formation of physical topography
[eg]: Deccan plateau

5) Magma chamber if close
→ geothermal energy harnessing
→ geysers and hotsprings
[eg]: Yellowstone.

6) Allow natural niche evolution (secondary niche evolution)

Hence volcanoes also benefit and are part of Earth's natural system of maintaining balance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. How does the interaction between oceans and the atmosphere stabilize and regulate the climatic variations over the earth? (150 words) 10
महासागरों और वायुमंडल के बीच परस्पर क्रिया किस प्रकार पृथ्वी पर जलवायुविक भिन्नताओं को स्थिर और नियंत्रित करती है?

The Atmosphere and hydrosphere jointly interact to set the climate patterns of the Earth.

| Relation with variations |

Fulfill the balance of heat defiait at poles and heat excess at equator

eg General circulation of Atmosphere
↓
global ocean currents circulation

Balance the local ~~atmo~~ pressure and thermal differences

eg: ENSO variations.

Water cycle → cycling of nutrients

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like CO_2 and H_2O (gaseous cycle)

4) Both act as long term sinks of materials like calcium carbonates, methane hydrates
↳ hence stabilizing the output and input to ecosystem

5) Feedback between hydrosphere and Atmosphere
eg: Land-sea breeze system

6) Maintain variations like salinity
eg: Thermohaline circulation
↳ which gulf stream → surface current etc.

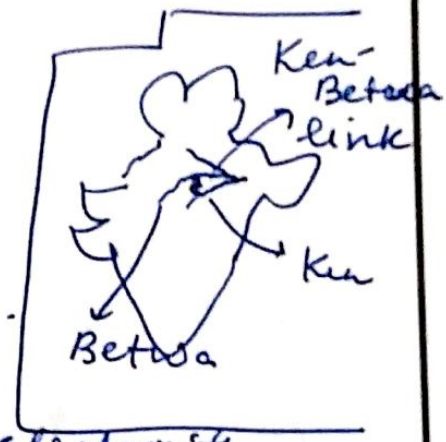
Hence both form an integral part of regulation of environment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project. Discuss. (150 words) 10

केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना की क्षमता के बावजूद, इसके कार्यान्वयन में अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Ken-Betwa link project is a part of River interlinking project to transport water from Ken to Betwa river



[Potential]

1) water security to Bundelkhand region.

2) generation of hydroelectricity

3) Drought - flood management.

4) Improved agricultural productivity (currently rainfed)

5) Model for further river interlinks

[Challenges]

1) No concrete data on excess of

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water in Ken river

2) Requirement of energy to transport water upland to Betwa

3) Submergence of 40,000 Km² of Panna Tiger reserve.

4) Harm to biodiversity like gharial

5) Loss of geological plateau rock resources of the region.

6) Proper EIA not conducted

7) Water sharing issues between UP and Madhya Pradesh

Thus rather than grand projects thoughts should be first given to decentralized systems like Rainwater harvesting for SDG 6

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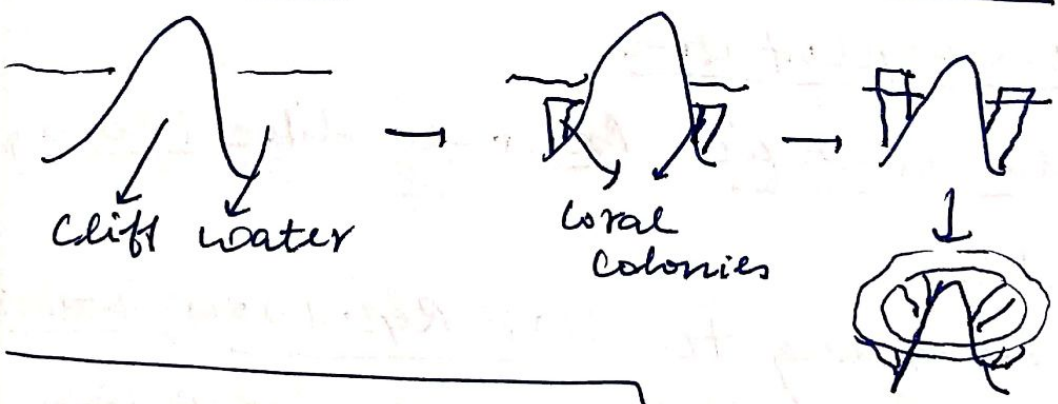
6. How are atolls formed? Discuss the threats faced by them due to anthropogenic factors. (150 words) 10

एटॉल कैसे निर्मित होते हैं? मानवजनित कारकों के कारण उनके समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Atolls are types of coral islands that form a ring structure around a given piece of land.

[Formation]

Formed by the coral building activity of polyps in which layers of calcium carbonate are added by them.



[Threats]

1) ~~Coral~~ coral bleaching due to marine

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heatwaves, warming of oceans

[eg]: In 2020, Tamil Nadu heatwave caused bleaching of 80% of corals.

2) Ocean acidification

3) Oil spill events - (eg: Recently by Srilanka)

4) Excess siltation by rivers → corals prefer clear water

5) Direct killing by chemicals, pollution of water

6) Overexploitation

7) unscientific practices like trawling etc

According to SOF Report 2021, Indian corals decreased. Hence it is imperative to take steps like forming marine conservation parks to save them.

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7. Foaming in the beginning of winters in River Yamuna in and around Delhi has been in news. Identify the reasons behind this and discuss its larger impact. (150 words) 10

दिल्ली और उसके आसपास यमुना नदी में शीत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में उत्पन्न झाग सुर्खियों में रहा है। इसके पीछे के कारणों की पहचान करते हुए इसके व्यापक प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The River Yamuna near Agra and Delhi is one of the most polluted stretches of any river in the country.

[Reasons]

1) Direct discharge by industries into rivers.

2) No or common effluent treatment (CET) plants around the region

3) Proper monitoring to ensuring guidelines absent.

4) Chemicals like Ammonia, which mix with air to cause foam

5) Bathing of livestock, people in the river.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) reduced ecological flow because of diversion.

[Impact]

1) Disruption of watershed ecosystem of Ganga and Yamuna

2) Impacts biodiversity
[eg]: Gangetic dolphin

3) Impacts water security and increases water stress.

4) Discharge downstream at Sunder bans → harmful to mangroves.

5) Air pollution along with water
↳ release of gases

6) Loss of public resources in cleaning foam which could be avoided at first place
Technologies like Bubble curtain can be used to deal with the issue.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain the process of formation of a tsunami. Also, mention the tsunami preparedness and mitigation efforts taken by the government. (150 words) 10

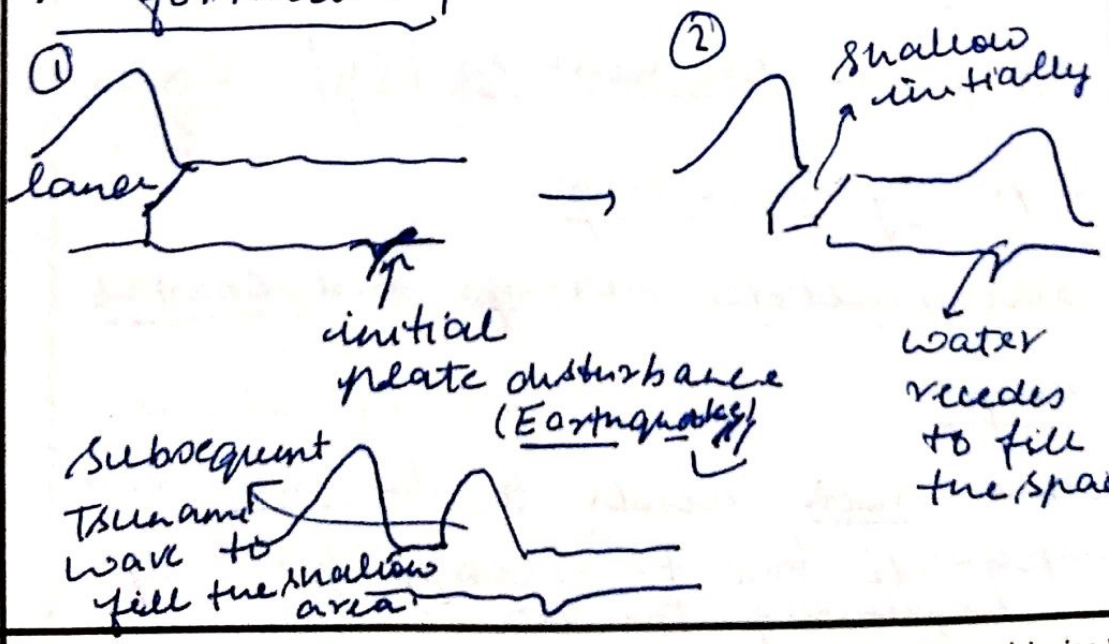
सुनामी उत्पन्न होने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, सुनामी के विरुद्ध सरकार की तैयारियों और इसके द्वारा किए गए शमन प्रयासों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Tsunami refers to huge waves formed in the middle of oceans.

They are not so conspicuous in the middle but waves attain large amplitudes when it reaches surface.

eg. 2004 Indian ocean Tsunami

Process of formation



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Tsunami preparedness methods

1) Installation of Indian Tsunami early warning system (ITEWS) as per NDMA guidelines.

2) Disaster rescue exercises in Indian ocean

3) Coastal radar system → at Malaysia, Thailand etc

4) Oceanic buoys and doppler radars at Indian coasts to keep check.

5) Regional partnerships (eg): IONS etc

6) Capacity building

7) Bathymetric surveys and coastal maps.

Still India needs to be alert and upgrade the technology for any impending threat

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the role of geospatial technologies in developing effective approaches for disaster risk reduction and disaster management. (150 words) 10

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण और आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने में भू-स्थानिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Geospatial technologies refer to use of space technology like satellites, in various applications.

[Role in Disaster risk reduction]

1) collection of information
[eg]: Bathymetric surveys using LIDAR

2) Monitoring the local weather conditions for extreme events.
[eg]: Aircraft On Probe (APC) for cyclones

3) Sending advisories uninterrupted during response.

4) Pinpointing exact location of

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target (eg: using GPS) for rescue operations

5) zonation mapping
(eg): landslides

6) Satellite System use in early warning systems
(eg): EOS-4 satellite

Hence geospatial technology has huge potential and India needs to invest in it as part of SDG 9: Building resilient infrastructure.

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11. Post drift theories based on ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions to the study of distribution of oceans and continents. Elaborate.

(250 words) 15

महासागरीय अधस्तल के मानचित्रण पर आधारित उत्तरवर्ती प्रवाह सिद्धांत ने महासागरों और महाद्वीपों के वितरण के अध्ययन को नए आयाम प्रदान किए हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The drift theory was given by Alfred wegner. Though the theory of splitting of pangea was accepted, he was unable to explain the reasons. This was accomplished by post drift theories

Ocean floor Mapping

- younger in age compared to continents
- equidistant rocks
  - same magnetic orientation
  - same age
- various features like Mid oceanic Ridge (MOR)
- occurrence of earthquakes & vol canoes

Post drift theories

The following post drift theories

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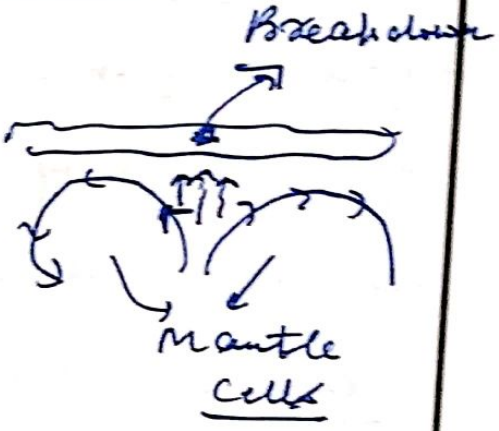
were elaborated based on the above mapping

1) [Hoyle's Mantle Circulation]

1.2) given by Hoyle

1.2) Mantle convection cells set up because of thermal differences



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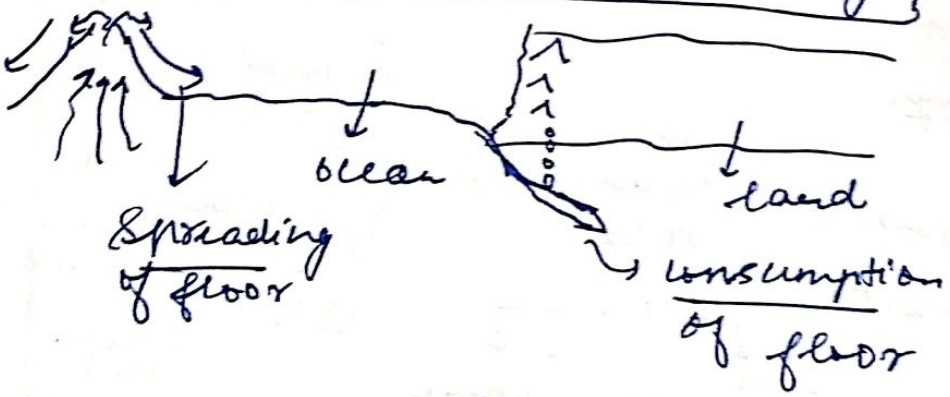
responsible for breakdown of crust above.

2) [Hess' theory of ocean spreading]



ocean floors spread at sites of volcanism ie Mid oceanic ridge (MOR) and consumed near continents because of submergence

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[New Dimensions]

1) Helped in understanding the breakup and movement of continents
   [eg]: African Rift Valley formation

2) The Earthquakes at centre of Oceans and continent - oceanic edge could be understood
   [eg]: 'Pacific Ring of Fire'

3) Relative younger age of oceans understood

4) Major and minor Plates were discovered
   [eg]: Nazca, Coco, Australian-Indian Plate.

5) Plate convergence and formation of fold mountain understood. Hence the most drift theories greatly enhanced the understanding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. (250 words) 15

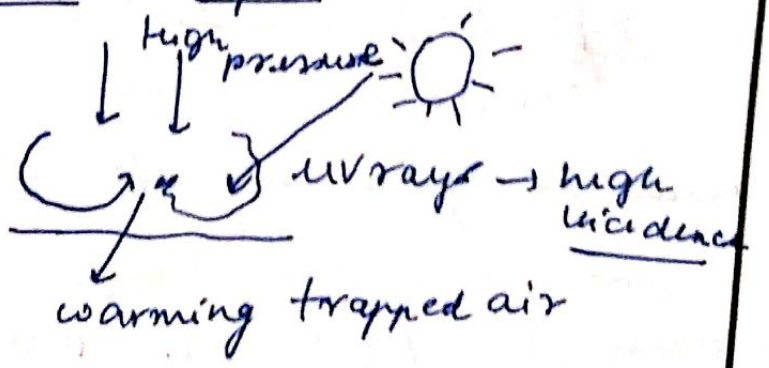
हीट वेव्स की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में हीट वेव्स के विकास के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियों और उनसे संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

According to WMO, heat waves occur when the temperature remains above 5°C than the average for consecutive five days.

Favourable conditions

In India heat waves are common in Northern and central regions.

1) Transparent sky and high pressure system



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2) Presence of local winds like loo.

3) continentality → lessens the moderating impact of sea

4) Urban heat island effect (UHI)
↳ increased concretization leading to increased heat absorption

5) less vegetation and green cover

6) Low moisture and water content in soil/surface
↳ evaporates and cools absorb heat decreasing effect

7) ~~[illegible]~~ Global warming

[Associated health impacts]

1) Hypothermia → ~~[illegible]~~ increase of temperature of body.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Decreased efficiency of the body

3) High rate of sweating → loss of salts and dehydration.

4) Headaches

5) Increased heart rates

6) Heat rashes

Finally, if not treated properly heat waves would be fatal

Hence there is need to adopt NDMA guidelines

1) Building green roofs, green buildings to decrease UHI effect

2) Training to medical staff → ICU slab treatment etc and identification of conditions.

Also steps of Doubha government like changing timings could be followed

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13. Elaborate various factors that determine the nature of circulation of the oceanic currents. Also, highlight the major oceanic currents along with their unique features. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय धाराओं के संचलन की प्रकृति को निर्धारित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, प्रमुख महासागरीय धाराओं के साथ-साथ उनकी अनूठी विशेषताओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Ocean currents are constant flow of water via particular direction throughout the year in most cases

[Various factors]

Two types of factors are identified

1) Primary → cause the generation of oceanic currents

2) Secondary → change the characteristics of the current like direction

[Primary factors]

1) Insolation → heat supply demand ~~balance~~ mismatch

→ expansion of water

eg: The water at equator exp ands and moves sidewards

eg 2: Because of latitudinal heat difference warm currents like Gulf move towards poles on surface

2) General circulation of wind → sets the movement of water

eg: Trade winds → equatorial currents

3) Salinity difference

eg: Mediterranean → Atlantic: less saline current

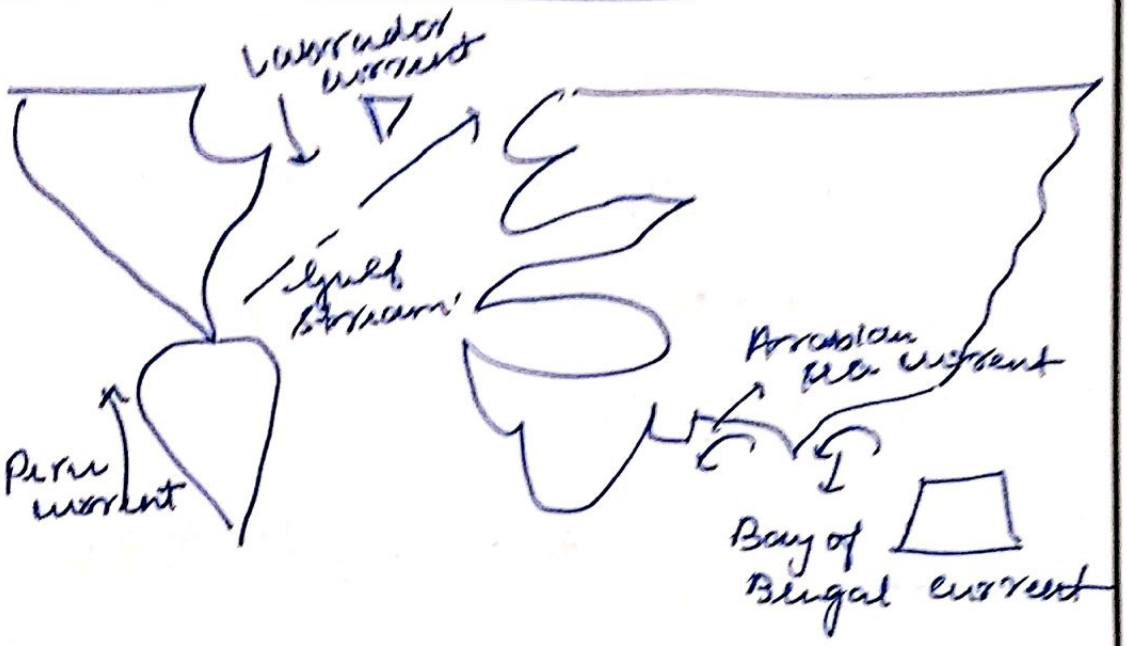
Atlantic → Mediterranean: saline current

Secondary factors

1) Land and topography → changes directions

eg: Chile tip causes westward current → Humboldt current

(Major oceanic currents)



2 Gulf Stream → part of AMOC
→ keeps Norwegian coast ice free

2) Peruvian current → associated with phenomenon of Elnino

3) Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal current → change direction in summers.

4) Labrador current → Mixing with Gulf Stream causes formation of fishing grounds

14. Despite both being polar regions, the environmental threats faced by the Arctic region are slightly accentuated as compared to Antarctica. Comment. Also, discuss the measures needed to protect the Arctic ecosystem.
(250 words) 15

दोनों ध्रुवीय क्षेत्र होने के बावजूद, अंटार्कटिका क्षेत्र की तुलना में आर्कटिक क्षेत्र द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले पर्यावरणीय खतरों में वृद्धि हुई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, आर्कटिक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की रक्षा के लिए आवश्यक उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Both Arctic and Antarctic regions ~~have~~ are nearing 'tipping points'.

In October 2021. According to Arctic report card, it reported the lowest ice extent ever.

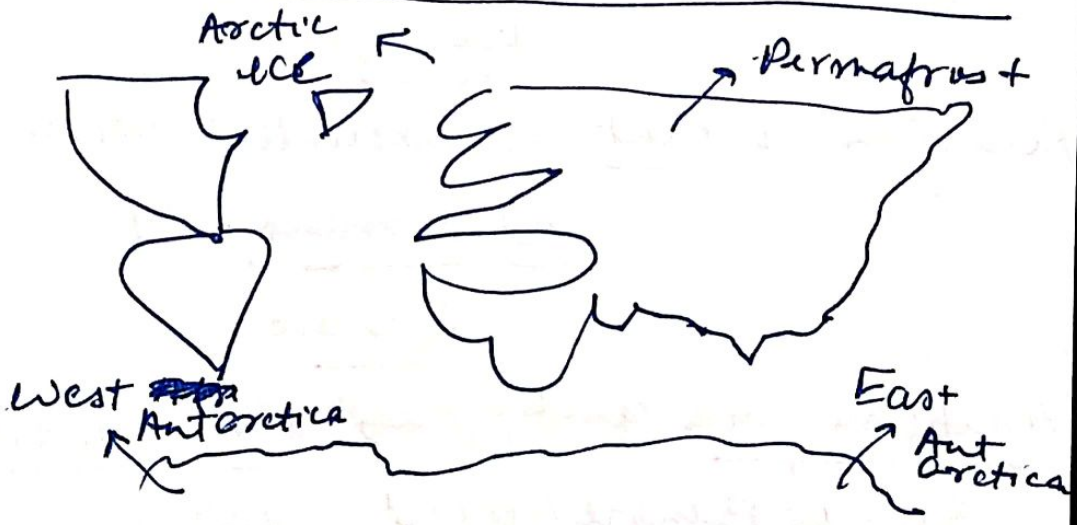


Fig: tipping points

[Threats faced by Antarctica]

1) Loss of glaciers to sea.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Positive feedback loop of warm waters.

3) Biodiversity threatened

Why Arctic has higher risk

1) No international binding treaty system like Antarctican Treaty System

2) Opening of sea lanes of communication
↳ further threat of exploitation

3) Permafrost melting
↳ release of CO_2
↳ release of viruses
} increased threats.

4) Human population residing in the region unlike Antarctica which is a sanctuary
↳ difficult mitigation.

5) associated changes like slowdown

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of AMOC which can create a feedback loop.

6) geopolitical race in the region

[eg]: for oil reserves and territory

7) Release of methane hydrates

[Measures]

1) give binding decision powers to Arctic council

↳ Prevent exploitation of resources

2) Global research and development

[eg]: India - UK - Nistar

3) Adhering to Paris goals as per IPCC AR6 mandates to protect Arctic

4) Human capability building

5) Green shipping routes

Also an Arctic Treaty system could be evolved to achieve SDGs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Explaining the formation of the Great Northern Plains of India, describe its physiographic divisions and their important characteristics.

(250 words) 15

भारत के विशाल उत्तरी मैदानों के निर्माण की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके भौगोलिक विभाजन और उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

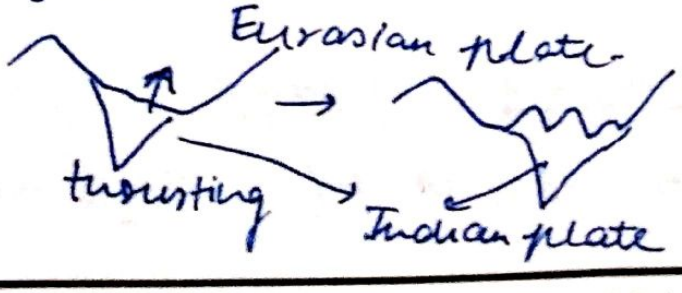
The great Plains of Northern India are fertile depositional plains ~~[illegible]~~ containing deposits from river systems of Indus-Ganga - Brahmaputra

Formation

The great plains were formed during the collision of Indo Australian plate with European plate in the following phases

Fig: great plains

Phase 1: Rise of Himalayas



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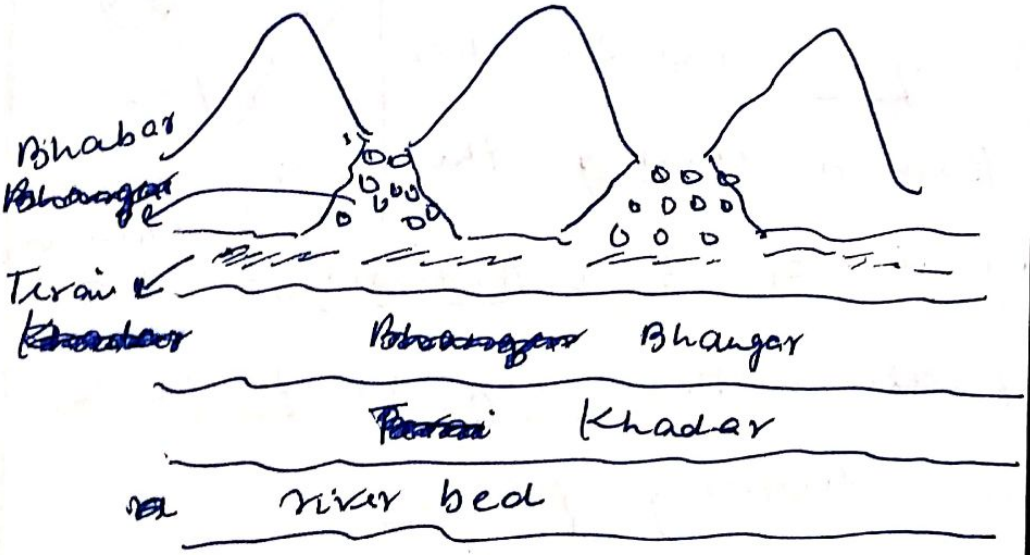
Phase 2 :

Depression of region below Himalayas ⇒

Phase 3 : Filling of the depression by the river systems of Indus - Ganga - Brahmaputra slowly

Physiographic divisions



1) ~~Bhangar~~ Bhabhar

1.1) Deposits of rock fragments

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by river that it carries from the mountains

1.2) Sometimes stream disappear

2) Terai

2.1) Marshy and Swampy

2.2) Streams reappear

3) Bhangar and Khadar

Bhangar	Khadar
- old alluvium	- new alluvium
- renewed rarely	- renewed every year
- calcareous rocks	- small calcium deposits.
	- Extremely fertile

The great plains are important to food system and economy with majority rice and wheat production

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. In recent years, states of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh have witnessed an alarming increase in the rate of landslides. Discuss the reasons for this increase and suggest some remedial measures. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में, उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यों में भूस्खलन की दर में खतरनाक वृद्धि देखी गई है। इस वृद्धि के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए तथा कुछ उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाइए।

Landslides refer to the rapid sliding of upper layers of soils on slopes

Recently Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh have witnessed increased rate of landslides like Chamoli, Kinnaur etc.

Reasons

1) Building of dams
↳ According to SKK Chopra committee 22/23 of dams are invisible
↳ cause earthquakes → landslide as result

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) unscientific developmental Projects

eg. expansion of Chardham roads against the earlier recommendations of experts

3) increased climate extreme events

eg: Cloudbursts → Kedarnath landslides

4) Explosion and mining activities in the region.

5) unscientific afforestation after deforestation and decrease of vegetation cover

eg: Kinnaur landslide according to NIDM for this reason

6) Glacial lake outbursts (GLOFs) because of global warming

eg: was suspected in recent

Chamoli incident

7) Melting of snow that leads the soil

8) increased tourism, traffic and settlements
↳ disturbing the slopes

[Remedial measures]

NDMA guidelines say -

1) Vulnerability assessment by hazard zonation mapping

2) Retention walls.

3) increasing vegetation cover

4) No settlements at landslide prone places

SRK Chopra committee recommended the cancellation of 22 dams

Such steps are needed to ensure the goals of Sendai and 'Resilient India'.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Haphazard growth and poor management make the Indian cities the locus of disasters, both large and small. Comment. Also, discuss the current gaps in policies in addressing these challenges. (250 words) 15

अव्यवस्थित विकास तथा निम्न स्तरीय प्रबंधन ने बड़े और छोटे दोनों प्रकार के भारतीय शहरों को आपदाओं का केंद्र बना दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में नीतियों में विद्यमान वर्तमान अंतराल पर चर्चा कीजिए।

As per the UN Habitat in 2030 more than 50% of Indian population will reside in cities. current growth and management make Indian cities heavily vulnerable to disasters.

[eg]: Chennai → 2018 drought
→ 2019 floods

[Haphazard growth]

1) Encroachment of wetlands, lakes
[eg]: reason of floods in hyderabad

2) Near ~~storm~~ ~~water~~ sea water rise sites, expansion taking place (INCOIS map)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Settlements too cutting slopes
↳ risk of landslides
eg: Kerala

4) New settlements and habitations in vulnerable hill areas
eg: hill tourism during COVID

5) No space for green covers etc
↳ Urban heat island effect (UHI)

Poor management

1) No concentration on inclusionary urbanisation.
eg: Affordable rental housing negligible → slums → disaster vulnerability

2) No water-land management policy
eg: Bangalore water crisis.

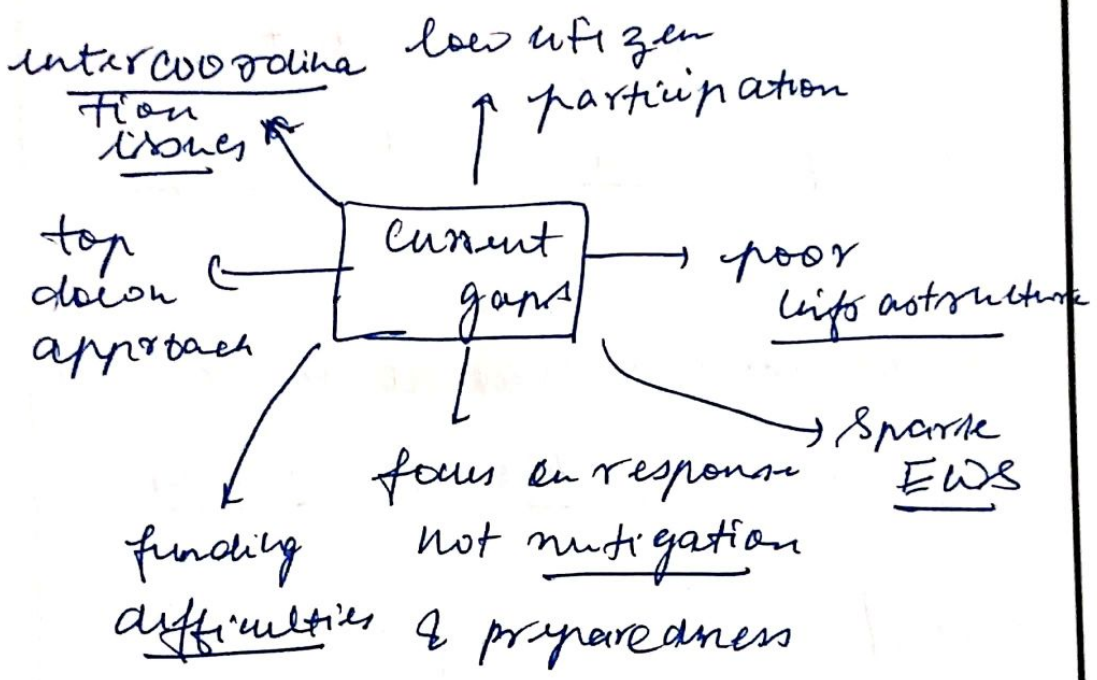
3) No last mile connectivity, accessibility

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ difficult to mount response

4) Not learning from past mistakes

[eg]: Kerala Silverline project



Way forward

1) 15th Finance commission recommendation → Disaster Mitigation Policy

2) NDMA → Urban wetland and watershed policy

The steps are needed to make Indian cities 'disaster resilient' in future

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the reasons behind vulnerability of coastal areas to cyclones in India? In this context, critically discuss India's cyclone management framework. (250 words) 15

भारत में तटीय क्षेत्रों की चक्रवातों के प्रति सुभेद्यता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इस संदर्भ में, भारत के चक्रवात प्रबंधन ढांचे की समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Among ~~Ex~~ The previous 23 mega cyclones, 21 cyclones hit the coast of India and Bangladesh.

Hence Indian coastal areas are uniquely vulnerable to cyclones

Reasons

1) ~~Warming of~~ Peninsular region → surrounded by sea from 3 sides (geographical factor)

Areas of high cyclone vulnerability

2) Global warming and consequent warming of the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Seas

eg: Increase in frequency of cyclones in Arabian sea with a likes of Tauktae.

3) Rise of sea level and submerging nature of Eastern coastline

4) Decrease of Natural vegetation, mangroves, corals along the coastline (State of Forest report 2021)

5) Rising influxes of tropical depressions from Pacific to Bay of Bengal.

6) Elnino events increase → increase in cyclone formation in Arabian sea

7) Direction of cyclones in the region ⇒

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India's cyclone Management Framework

Pillars

- Vulnerability assessment
- Investments
  - EWS and radars
  - capacity building
- State and district plans
- Coordinated response

Criticism

1) poor infrastructure (not cyclone resilient)
2) focus on response not mitigation
3) low public participation.
4) Poor implementation and dilution of laws like CRZ.
5) less Research and Development
6) Sparse network of Doppler radars

Hence there is need to adopt NDMA 2010 guidelines to protect the coastal cities from cyclones.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. To build greater disaster resilience amongst communities, it is important to avoid looking at disaster events in isolation and understand the interconnections between global disasters. Elaborate, with examples.
(250 words) 15

समुदायों में अधिक आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करने हेतु, आपदा की घटनाओं को अलग-अलग देखने से बचना और वैश्विक आपदाओं के बीच अंतर्संबंधों को समझना महत्वपूर्ण है। उदाहरण सहित सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Sendai Framework targets recommend the building of interconnections to tackle disaster threats because of interrelated nature of global climate.

[understanding inter connections]

U Disaster and related and extreme climate events → often occur because of disruption of normal climate cycle somewhere on globe

[eg]: ElNino → forest fires in Australia
→ floods in China

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Increasing disaster events → joint problem because of common on issues of global warming and climate change.

3) Feedback loop system in environment.

[eg]: Melting of Arctic → slowing AMOC → storms and floods in Europe → further warming

4) Most disasters like droughts → global phenomenon transgressing regions and climates

5) Need of mounting joint response

[eg]: 2004 Tsunami

6) Multiple places → same issue

[eg]: coral bleaching in India and Australia

↳ need to learn from

Response

Building greater resilience

- Global Research and development
  eg: UNCCD on drought
- tackling common issues
  eg: Ocean acidification
- Predicting linkages and responses
  eg: Walker Cell and Indian monsoons
- Best Practices
  eg: Netherlands flood control
- Joint Preparedness and response
  eg: Indian radar system in IOR.

Hence an interconnected response to the disasters can hasten the achievement of 2030 Sendai goals

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. How does the Himalayan mountain range shape the climate of the Indian subcontinent? Also, discuss the impact of the warming of the Himalayas on the Indian subcontinent. **(250 words) 15**

हिमालय पर्वत श्रृंखला भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की जलवायु को कैसे आकार प्रदान करती है? साथ ही, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप पर हिमालय के उष्मण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

The Himalayan mountain ranges are called 'the sentinels of North' because of their role in shaping the climate of India

Shaping the climate System

1) Protecting the Indian subcontinent from the cold dry winds of central asia

2) Trapping the monsoon winds that come from Indian ocean

3) Together with Tibetan Plateau influence the positioning of the western sub tropical yet

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stream.

4) Cryosphere system of Himalayas → regulates riverine systems and connected climate events like floods, droughts.

5) More albedo of ice in Himalayan region → comparatively less heat absorption

Impact of warming

1) water security → first → increased flow → flooding
→ long term → decreased flow → droughts

2) snow ice melting
→ cultural loss eg. ice stupas
→ increased risk of landslides, GLOFs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Temperature Amplification effect because of decreased albedo
(eg: local Himalayan temperature → expected increased by 5.2°C by 2100 at RCP 4.5)

4) Invasion of vegetation upslope → risk to flora

5) Decreased living space to fauna like Brown Bear, Snow Leopard
↓
Biodiversity loss.

6) Water cycle amplification of region → increased extreme events

[Way forward]

1) Increased Research on cryosphere

2) Sticking to Paris goals and targets as per AR6 recommendations.
Also Himalayas can be considered global reserve like Antarctic to protect them.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1835)

Name of Candidate	VIBHORE MENDIRATTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1267413
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The withdrawal of general consent to the CBI by certain state governments in India threatens the spirit of cooperative federalism in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Recently West Bengal informed Centre that it has withdrawn the general consent to CBI. Some other states like Maharashtra had already taken such actions.

[Threatens cooperative federalism]

1) leads to confrontation of centre and state.
   [eg]: West Bengal - Centre case now in SC.

2) Sets wrong precedent.

3) breakdown of intelligence and cooperation between police forces of State and Centre
   [eg]: Recent NIA report.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Threat to future collaborative initiatives like NATGRID.

5) Accusations over governance

[eg]: West Bengal elections and COVID

Strengthens cooperative federalism

- States exercising their legitimate power
- Stands against unilateral central interventions
  - [eg]: Narada case
- ensures accountability of central forces

To further the federalism there is need to develop principles and cases where agencies like CBI can intervene. ~~Et~~ ISC (Article 263) is the apt medium to be revived

Don't write anything this margin (area meant for examiner only)

2. Stating the sources of finance for local self-governments in India, suggest ways to strengthen their financial position. (150 words) 10

Articles 243 P to 243 ZG provide for urban local bodies and 243 to 243 D for panchayats

ARC2 has pointed their sources as -

Sources of finance
- → State grants
- → State devolution of funds
- → Central sector schemes devolution
- → internal resource generation
  - eg: water service

Moreover municipalities can also collect taxes like property tax and undertake loans through bonds etc.

Recently RBI's 'State of local finance' report has highlighted lack

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of funds with 3rd especially owing to expenditure due to COVID.

Strengthening the financial position

ARC2, 15th Finance commission (FC) and RBI has recommended-

1) Sharing of greater taxes
   [eg]: Scandinavian model where income tax is shared.
2) Redrawing 11th, 12th schedule → necessary devolution of finances for certain sectors (15th FC)
3) More flexibility in central sector schemes
4) Providing training to semi literate members for efficient collection (ARC-2)
5) National auditing of accounts (15th FC)

The above steps are needed to realize the DPSP 40.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Cabinet Committees play an important role in reinstating collective responsibility and principle of homogeneity of the Executive in the Indian Parliamentary system. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

Cabinet committees are extra constitutional devices to enhance the quality of decision making by executive. They ~~or~~ -

1) involve both cabinet and non-cabinet members.

2) constituted by PM as per his convenience

Eg: cabinet committee on economic affairs (CCEA)

Role → Reinstating collective responsibility and homogeneity

1) ~~a~~ Allow collective deliberation by ministers

↳ reaching a consensus

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Help in taking decisions by multiple members rather than by single person.

[eg]: LCEA appointing board of governors of RBI

3) integration across various sectors of policies

[eg]: PM coordinates by being head of most committees like political etc.

4) Provides effective decision making and discussion platform as compared to bulky council of ministers

5) Provide flexibilty to ministers
- → members
- → duration
- → rules of meeting

6) secretariat to support research for data driven decisions.

Hence cabinet committees offer an alternative tool to ensure principles of Article 75

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. There is a need to overhaul the public procurement and project management (PPPM) framework of India for faster, efficient and transparent execution of government projects. Comment. (150 words) 10

Recently Ministry of Finance has released new procurement guidelines highlighting the issues of current framework of procurement and management.

Need

1) Non transparent and collusive bidding in procurements

2) Preference to least cost method → quality suffers

3) Contractual capability → mostly end up in litigations.

4) Regulatory bodies like AAI have conflict of interest as being service providers and regulators.

5) Lack of human pro cannel

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for quality management

6) Low participation of small indigenous players

Way forward

1) Shifting to quality based framework.

2) Rating system for service providers.

3) Increased use of online teaching (eg: GeM can be extended

4) use of technologies like drone to aid in monitoring.

5) Integrity pacts to provide transparency (ARC2)

6) Mediation for contractual fallouts

The above steps can help in betering ~~PPP~~ PPPM in India and enhance public services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Adequate measures are required to overcome the challenges and vulnerabilities associated with undertaking social accountability initiatives and institutionalising them. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

Social accountability initiatives refer to mechanisms that ensure direct accountability by society vertically over government

[Eg]: Social audit in MGNREGA.

[Challenges]

- low awareness
- funding crunches
- token initiatives and actions only
- efficiency of schemes

[Vulnerabilities]

- suppression by dominant actions
- lack of will of administration
- improper guidelines
- threat of corruptions

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[Eg]: RTI being used for unnecessary demands slows down the and hampers governance

[Measures] (ARC2)

1) Adequate training and involvement of local people

[Eg]: People's Pearl campaign

2) use of technology

[Eg]: NREGASOFT

3) Dedicated funding to sustain the initiatives.

[Eg]: citizen's report card Bangalore

4) Training Public servants to act as facilitators.

5) synchronizing traditional and new vertical accountability measures

The above measures are required for "minimum government maximum governance"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. In view of the recent Parliamentary Standing Committee report, discuss the issues faced by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) and suggest measures that can be adopted to strengthen it. (150 words) 10

The recent Parliamentary Standing committee report has highlighted that NCST has become 'toothless tiger'

Issues

1) Poor funding and infrastructure
↓
Dependence on MoTA for this regard

2) Not using suo moto powers
eg: Nijamgiri case

3) Not taking necessary welfare interventions
eg: Recent FCA, 1980 amendment not challenged by NCST despite opposition letters

4) Low rate of disposing cases.

5) overlap with Other agencies

[eg]: NHRC.

[Measures]

The Parliamentary standing committee and ARC-2 have recommended —

1) coordination between various agencies

[eg]: Creating common databank under NHRC.

2) dedicated time in Parliament for discussion of its reports.

3) Proactive vigilance → reduce the violations against ST's by active steps.

4) More autonomy in funding

5) filling vacancies.

To ensure APSPG is followed the above steps are necessary to transf

DRM NCST,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. While the Mid-Day Meal scheme was aimed at fulfilling the nutritional needs of students, it is far behind in achieving this objective. Discuss. Also, suggest remedial measures in this context. (150 words) 10

Recent GHI report shows that wasting continues to be around 17% in India and stunting at 34%.

Far behind objective

1) excessive dependence on wheat-rice only (less diversification)

2) less resilience (eg: was almost suspended during COVID-

3) Reports highlighting corruption in scheme.

4) caste issues with cooks (eg: UK Uttarakhand incident

5) Quality concerns.

Government steps

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Fortification of rice

2) Revamping to PM Poshan Scheme with focus on nutrition over providing meals.

[Remedial measures]

1) Diversification of products
[eg]: Eggs in Tamil Nadu

2) Mandatory social audits (More than current prescribed 20%)

3) Nodal officer under MLOD to oversee the scheme.

4) ~~Seg~~ Synchronising with other schemes like Poshan Abhiyan

5) Forming FPO's to supply food

India needs committment to above steps to achieve the goals of SDG 2

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) remain critical for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, discuss the impediments in the fulfilment of SRHR in India. Also, mention the steps that can be taken in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

According to WEF gender gap report 2021, only 8% women take independent decisions regarding their sexual rights in marriage

Critical for SDGs
- → Maternal and Youth health (SDG 3)
- → reduce DOPE (SDG 2)
- → gender equality (SDG 5)

[Impediments]

1) unmet contraceptive needs (NFHS-5 → 10%)

2) high focus on women sterilization (NFHS 5)

3) low accessibility to facilities [eg: critical efficiency of

Specialists in rural areas

4) Attitude of society especially related to adolescent sexual health.

5) Lack of awareness among women and children.

6) continued discrimination of trans genders.

[Steps]

1) Awareness Programmes [Eg]: by NGO in coordination with ASHA's

2) Specialists in rural areas + Mobile van units can be used.

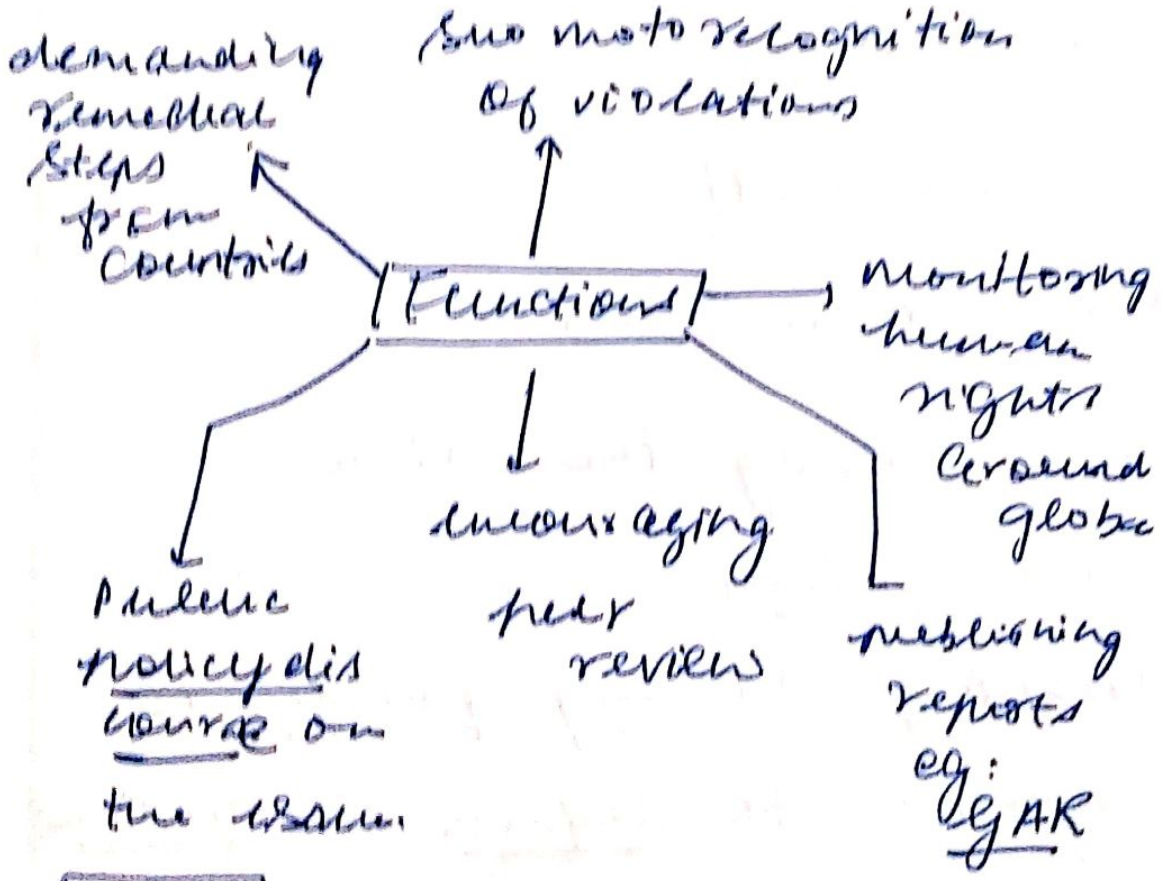
3) Focussing on meeting contraceptive demands

4) Dedicated funding.

SRHR form basic component of SDG's and hence should be ensured for

9. State the functions of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Also, discuss the issues faced by the Council in the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. (150 words) 10

UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is a body under the UN system dedicated to ensuring upholding of human rights by countries.



Issues

1) Choked system of elections →

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questions of transparency

2) Funding crunch

3) Recommendations only advisory with no implementation powers

4) Accusations of Bias
[eg]: Favouring China

5) Countries like USA, Israel left the council.

[Way forward]

1) Open election system

2) Strengthening the review mechanism.

3) Granting binding powers to UNHRC to enforce the decisions.

Moreover countries should leave geopolitics aside while their discourse at UNHRC

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10. West Asia is an important strategic region for India with profound geo-political and geo-economic significance. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

West Asia comprises of the countries surrounding majorly the Persian Gulf as well as Israel, Jordan etc.

Important strategic region for India:

1) Geopolitical
- countering the Chinese influence
- terrorism and security issues
  - eg: Recent UAE refinery blast
- groupings and partnerships
  - eg: Recent I2U2
- Indo pacific Oceans
  - eg: India → Sugar export

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Geoeconomic

- Trade relations
  eg: CEPA with UAE
- energy security
  eg: Saudi and Iraq as biggest supplier of oil
- Diaspora → most remittances
- hub for exports to Africa
- securing key routes of trade.
- investment
  eg: Saudi investment in Jammu Kashmir

Hence India needs to enhance ties in the region in cleny phrased manner. and prevent domestic fallouts like recent Nupur Sharma remarks to have strong influence in the region.

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11. Disenfranchising prisoners desecrates a cherished value in a democracy i.e. 'right to vote', which should be guarded earnestly. Discuss in the light of The Representation of The People Act, 1951. **(250 words) 15**

The 2013 Supreme court judgement prohibited right to ~~vote~~ contest elections for Political prisoners as they are denied right to vote.

The prohibition does however over turned by an amendment to RPA, 1951 stating that right to vote remains safeguarded inspite of being in polica detention since the voter's name remains on electoral list.

Still the RPA explicitly also prohibits voting by political ~~pris~~ prisoners though their name on electoral list is present.

[Issues] → [Desecrates right to vote]

1) ~~Fundamental~~ legal right as per Article

326 is taken away.

2) Against the principles of Political justice

3) Issue of undertrials → many denied of voting inspite of guilt being established.

4) 2013 judgement and subsequent amendment → contradictory as allows 'right to stand up in elections'

5) Not proportionate to vulnerable sections like SC/ST's.
↳ more represented as political prisoners.

6) can become source of foul play
↳ i.e. putting behind lockers to stop exercising mandate.

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Issues with jurmiting
- party-politician-criminal nexus
- vitiate the atmosphere of elections
- uphold punishment for electoral offence
- peace and order of society

Way forward

1) undertrials may be allowed voting by postal ballots.

2) special trained officers to allow prisoners to exercise 'right to vote'

Thus the 'right to vote' needs to be balanced with peace, security and public order of elections.

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13. Objections to domicile-based reservation in private sector jobs on the grounds of constitutional equality and freedom are misplaced. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

Recently Haryana put forward the intention of 75% private reservation implementation. This has been challenged in the court Supreme court.

[Justification]

1) Remedying role of Public sector (only employs 35mn out of 460mn)
↓
Provide educational employment justice in private sector (DPSP 46)

2) upholds mandate of welfare state (DPSP 38) for underemployed group.

3) Deal with rising unemployment

(7.11. in April 2022)

4) Guard local jobs from migrants for local population.

Violation of constitutional equality and freedom

5) As per Article 16, ~~only~~ Parliament is allowed / empowered to make laws granting ~~on~~ domicile condition for employment

How against constitutional equality and freedom

1) States not allowed to make the provision as per Article 16

2) Violation of Article 14

3) Precedent set by Supreme court

[eg]: The UP act of allowing only state women in police was

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Struck down

4) Violates constitutional mandate of India being 'one market without barriers' (Article 301)

5) Against right to Freedom of Profession under Article 19.

Hence such a step by State could have future effects of acting as precedent and deterring labour mobility.

Thus the objections are not misplaced and SC should strike down the act of haryana government

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14. There have been arguments that sedition law is an attack on the very foundation of India's liberal democratic principles, as enshrined in the Constitution. Do you agree? (250 words) 15

Recently the Supreme court has put sedition laws application into abeyance. for its use being against the values of liberty in democracy

The sedition law is written as section 124A under the IPC.

Attack on the foundations

1) Colonial in nature

eg: was used to arrest Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi

2) used to curb dissent → against Article 19 of constitution.

eg: JNU case

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3) low conviction rate (only around 3%)

4) undermines cooperative federalism

[eg]: Accused by states like West Bengal of biased use

5) Judicial Precedent not followed

↳ Kedarnath judgement in which 'Sedition' was meant to be established by act of violence.

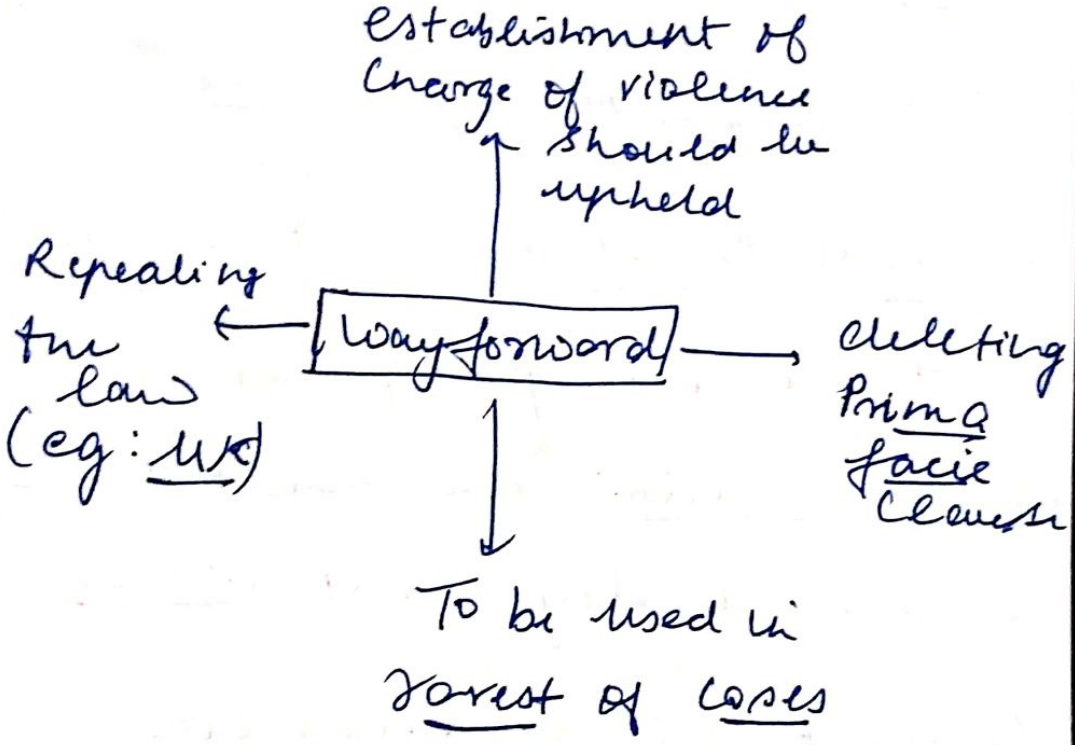
6) Stringent bail conditions (i.e Prima facie clause)

↳ violates rights of accused

7) Arbitrary use

[eg]: Against film director of Lakshadweep.

Hence the law has been used to attack the rights and liberties



Hence the Supreme court should take actions as per its standards of proportionality set by Pritheswamy. Sedition law should only be used objectively or be repealed.

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15. Despite Government e-Marketplace facing certain challenges, it has brought about a significant improvement in the procurement of goods and services by various government agencies. Discuss. (250 words) 15

Government e Marketplace (GeM) is a digital platform to facilitate online procurement of goods and services by government transparently.

Significant improvement

- Price discovery
- accessibility
- data driven decision and analysis
- broadened the choices
- ease of doing business for providers
- objectivity and accountability
- help to vulnerable sections
  - eg: SWAYAM scheme

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[Challenges]

1) Digital divide in country
(eg only 63% penetration in rural India)

2) Not being regularly used by all the agencies.

3) Presence of parallel offline mechanisms.
[eg]: defence sector

4) Technical glitches and shutdowns

5) Data privacy and security issues

6) Broken payment network issues
[eg]: Aadhar NPCI linkage

7) Non transparent rules of procurement

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Way forward

1) Innovation in online public procurement
↳ can start a separate challenge under Atal innovation mission.

2) minimum Quota for government agencies to procure from GeM

3) Online publishing of rules and guidelines of procurement.

Also initiatives like SwayATT should be expanded to allow more players to come on the platform.

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16. A reformed system of recruitment, training and evaluation needs to be put in place to take forward the development of a highly efficient and accountable civil service. Discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**

Currently, India faces 23% of shortage of IAS officers at centre. This can be accrued to poor recruitment and training policies of centre.

Committees like ARC2, Kota Commi tee etc. have also put forward suggestions for reforming training, recruitment and evaluation

[Issues with current system]

1) Recruitment (ARC2)

1.1) Allows delayed and late entry

[eg]: In Singapore directly

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picked from colleges.

1.2) Not focussed for specific jobs

[eg]: UK → open offers for such jobs.

1.3) No assessment of demand across departments and various levels.

2) Training (ARC2)

2.1) Foundational course → too general lacking specialization.

2.2) Lack of mid career training

3) Evaluation (ARC2)

3.1) No 360° evaluation

3.2) Evaluation not systematically used in subsequent promotions, postings effectively.

Government steps → has launched

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Karmyogi mission
→ Started lateral entry

Reforms

ARC 2 recommends the following

1) Following best practices globally for recruitment and training
eg: Russia → separate institutions and courses

2) 20% lateral entry

3) Mandatory mid career training and evaluations. at 10 yrs etc of service.

4) Voluntary retirement of inefficient workers.

5) Promotion of civil servants to write research papers.

6) Job demand - Role profiling and specialization.

The above recommendations need to be taken to make efficient civil services.

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17. Despite initiatives taken by the Indian government to achieve critical goals in the education sector, major interventions are required to tackle learning poverty as well as the persisting inequalities. Discuss. (250 words) 15

According to NITI 3year action agenda, the Indian education system has neglected the learning outcomes with >50% of Class 5 students failing to attain foundational literacy.

Initiatives by government
- Legislative like RTE, 2009
- Schemes like Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
- Digital initiatives eg: PMeVidya
- Nutritional and other connected like Midday meals

Requirement

1) Tackle learning poverty (NITI 3year

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agenda)

1.1) input focussed schemes

1.2) More critical situation in public schools leading to their 'hollowing out'

1.3) Teacher absenteeism

1.4) Rote learning → lack of capability development

2) Inequality

2.1) Digital divide (eg: only 65% access in rural areas)

2.2) Regional issues

[eg]: no access in border areas like Ladakh.

2.3) Private vs Public sector infrastructure and services

[eg]: Recent Tamil Nadu Neet issue

[Interventions]

NITI Aayog 3 year agenda has

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recommended the following-

1) Outcome focussed approach and incentives.

2) Local governments to collaborate with private schools for their services [eg]: through vouchers.

3) 'Hub' and 'Spoke' model for universities and schools

4) Enacting RTE provisions [eg]: 25% reservations.

Also NEP 2020 has recommended

1) Framework for foundational Numeracy and Literacy (FLN) by ~~age~~ class 3

2) Bal vatikas etc. ~~and~~ to rope in out of school children especially of vulnerable sections.

Government needs to expedite schemes like NIPUN for SDG 3.

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18. In light of the burgeoning burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, there is a need to revamp the public health surveillance system in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

India currently accounts for highest heart attack deaths in world. Also more than 70% of new infections are zoonotics.

Hence there is a need to revamp the public health surveillance system in India to detect the emerging burden

[Need]

1) currently underfinanced

[eg]: Poor utilisation of IDSP during COVID

2) lower reach especially to back ward areas like Maoist dominated districts.

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3) poor infrastructure

4) lack of adequate use of emerging technologies like AI, ML etc

5) excessive centralization
↳ low control with ground workers and local governments

6) disjointed.
[eg]: Differential working of animal - water - health departments.

[Revamping]

1) Adopting digital surveillance
[eg]: Recent ABHIM mission.

2) Promoting collaboration between different sectors.

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[eg]: One health approach

3) Decentralized approach

[eg]: The data of POSHAN app should be visible to ASHA - Anganwadi workers.

4) Roping in Private Sector to invest in public health surveillance

5) Global collaboration

[eg]: WHO's new bionub

6) Strengthening the lab infrastructure

↳ more Standard 4 labs like NIV to be setup across the country.

The steps are needed to ensure the aims of "Swachh Bharat - Swastha Bharat"

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19. The repercussions of the ongoing economic crisis in Sri Lanka extend beyond its borders. Discuss with specific reference to India. Also, mention the steps that India has taken to assist Sri Lanka tide over the crisis.

(250 words) 15

Sri Lanka is currently going through Balance of Payment (BOP) crisis with lower than required forex reserves to meet its ~~export~~ import demands.

Repercussions beyond border

1) "Becoming a geopolitical centre of play" – Srilankan President

2) Security and safety of Indian Ocean region.

eg: ~~Too~~ China to use its debt trap policy in case Srilanka falters like Hambantota port.

3) Political turmoil

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[eg]: ~~Both~~ Tamil issue with current protests can get fuelled due to their deprivation

4) Western influence in the region with loans from IMF, World bank.

5) Security issues → notbed for thriving radical groups like LTTE.

6) Hamper Sri Lanka India cooperation at groupings like BIMSTEC because of Sri Lanka's inability

7) Economic impacts on Indian projects in Sri Lanka ~~eg~~:

[eg]: Trincomalee oil farm

[Indian steps]

India has recently provided

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to the tune of USD 3.5 bn and to Sri Lanka through -

1) lines of credit
2) Deferring payments of loans
3) currency swaps.
4) grants of oil, food etc.

Also India has helped Srilanka to negotiate with other players and countries to come in its aid [eg]: IMF

Still India needs to take more proactive steps like engaging with like minded countries for [eg]: Japan to help Srilanka. This would be in line with 'SAGAR' doctrine

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20. India is a reliable partner in the Indian Ocean Region and can take on the role of being the net security provider in the region. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

Recent Aid given by India to Sri Lanka (to the tune of USD 3.5 bn) and its earlier initiatives like Vaccine Maitri point that India can take on the role of being a credible partner in the Indian Ocean region.

Reliable partner

1) Record of help in times of need

eg: Mali water crisis 2004

2) Investments to empower the regional countries

eg: community development programmes in Afghanistan

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3) Intent → SAGAR doctrine

4) formation of groupings like Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS) for stakeholder and collaborative approach.

[Role of Net security provider]

1) Can provide infrastructure
[eg]: Radar network across Malaysia, Myanmar.

2) Burgeoning defence industry
[eg]: Brahmos sale

3) Joint intelligence initiatives like IFC-IOK of India

4) Proactive approach to tackling threats
[eg]: White Shipping agreements

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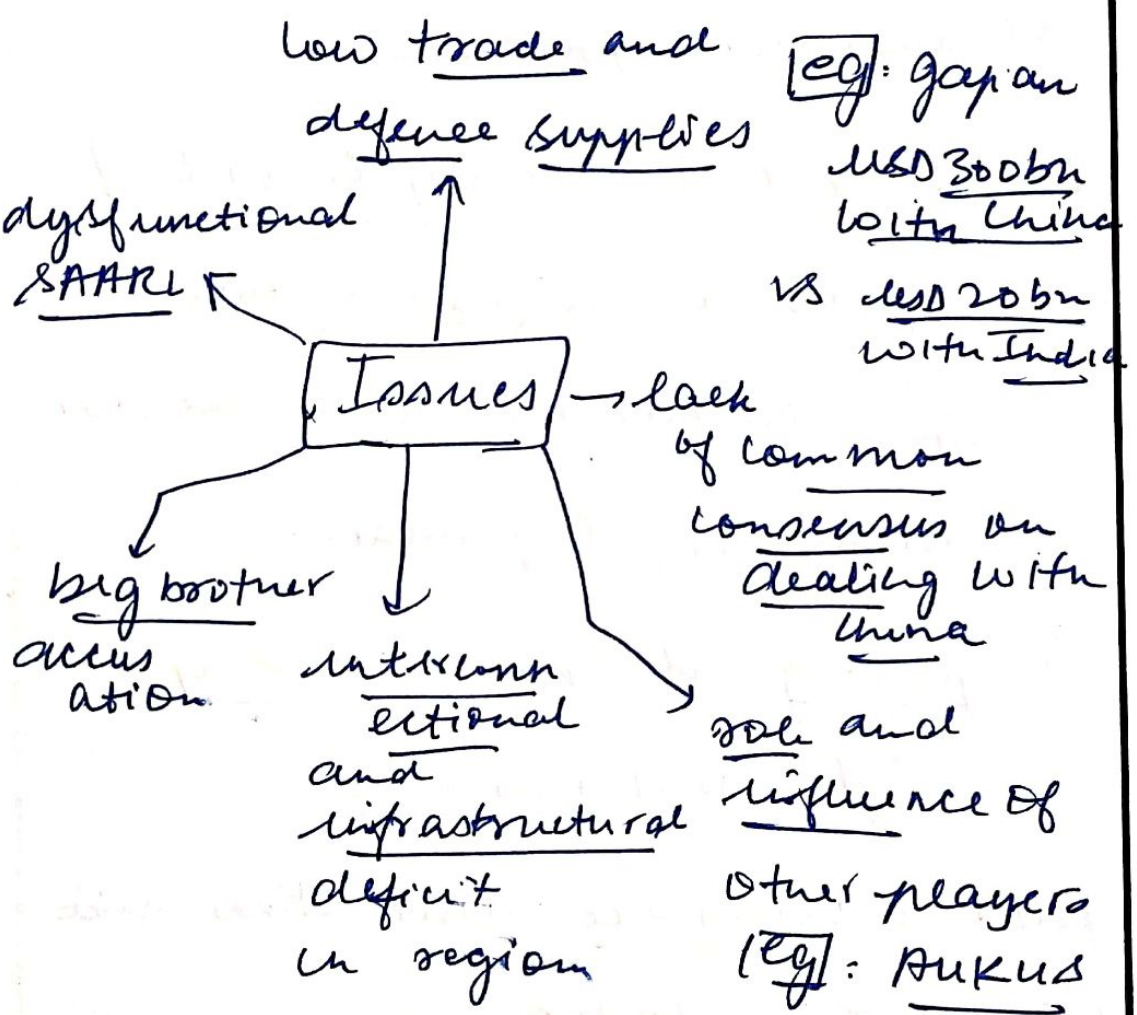
with Japan, France to tackling privacy

5) counterweight to China in the region.



Hence India still needs a more proactive approach. The recent outreach to Vietnam should be replicated to countries like South Korea.